

#### Senatorial Aspirants.

It is said that Canby, in Virginia, and Reynolds, in Texas, are both candidates for Senatorial dignity, from those respective States. The blind subservience which these sons of Mars have given to the corrupt policy of a corrupt Congress certainly entitles them to a seat among the present immaculate body of Senators.

#### Official Corruption.

People no longer look for honesty or probity among the administrative officers of this country, and if a modern Diogenes was to start out some fair day and take his lantern through every department of affairs at Washington city he would be as badly disappointed, we opine, as on a certain memorable occasion of old. There are few men who have sat in any administrative chair, since the close of the war, whose skirts are clean and pure, the latest against whom charges of corruption have been brought being the doughty Boutwell himself, the would-be future President of the United States. What these charges will amount to remains yet to be seen.

#### Cuba.

Cuban affairs still remain in a very unsettled condition. Each day's telegrams generally contain something relative to the progress of the revolution there, but there is actually nothing upon which one can predicate an opinion relative to the eventual result.

There have been many rumors, of late, relative to the existence of negotiations between Spain and the United States in regard to the sale of the Island, but the leading Madrid papers all deny them. The government, they say, will not entertain any proposition of the kind until the revolutionists there have been subdued.

#### Can such Things be, Canby?

Under this heading, the New York Herald scathingly apostrophizes the "upright judge," the present military despot of Virginia: "While the despot of France is opening the prison doors to political offenders, and granting universal amnesty to other classes of prisoners, can it be that you, Canby, in this free republic, have the conscience to insist upon the rigid application of a form of oath—giving your own interpretation thereto, by the way—that was only intended for operation at a certain critical period, now long since passed and gone? Verily, there seems to be more justice and moderation in imperial France than in republican Virginia under thy rule, Canby!"

#### Jones County Tragedy.

We published yesterday an account of the last Jones county tragedy. The Colonel of Governor Holden's militia has met the same fate that befell the late Sheriff Colgrove, having been shot by parties as yet unknown to the public. Obedience to the law is the duty of every good citizen. The good of society and the peace and the welfare of the community require that resort should be had to the proper tribunals for redress of injuries. The danger of abusing the right to redress wrongs is too great to make it expedient for the State to allow private individuals to exercise it. It is therefore the duty of every law-abiding citizen to frown upon all such unlawful proceedings. If Colonel Shepard had committed a crime worthy of death the fact ought to have been judicially ascertained and the sentence pronounced and executed by the duly appointed officers of the law, and in the manner and at the time and place directed by the law. Individuals have no more right to inflict the death penalty than they have to decide what crimes are worthy of death.

The duty of the citizen thus to ask protection from the law is, however, of no greater obligation than is the duty of the law and its officers to afford it. Obedience and protection are reciprocal rights. In our form of government, if not in others, this principle is fully recognized, and it becomes a matter for very serious consideration to the officers of the law how far by neglect of their duty they afford justification or cause to citizens in taking into their own hands the redress of injuries, whether to person or property. Of course the justification becomes more perfect, the excuse more complete, when the officers of the law, instead of affording protection to citizens, themselves become their oppressors. When this is the case, it is apparent at a glance that the citizen is perfectly powerless unless he exercises his right to defend himself.

We have reason to think that the officers of the law in Jones county have failed in their duty to the people there. How far they have failed and consequently how far the people may have been justified in taking the law into their own hands we cannot tell. We regret the killing of Col. Shepard. If there is any justification for it we regret the acts that brought about the fatal deed. We do not either justify or excuse the killing of Col. Shepard. We condemn all such acts. The good of society requires the acts to be discontinued and the actors to be punished. It requires also that officers of the law afford that protection to citizens that is their due.

We incline very strongly to the opinion that had the officers of the law performed their plain duty in arresting and punishing the murderers of Colonel Nethercott, of the Foscoe family and the authors of the many other earlier outrages and crimes in that portion of the State, we would not have been called upon to record the murder of either Colgrove or Shepard. Had the officers of the law there exercised the same prudence and discretion in the discharge of their duties there would be as much obedience yielded to them as is yielded to other law officers equally otherwise obnoxious elsewhere because of their political opinions.

#### Isolated.

We desire to speak a word here for the benefit of a large portion of our city taxpayers who, it would appear, have not been treated fairly. We refer to those

living north of the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and between the river and Fourth street. Their situation, by the intervention of the railroad, is one of great isolation from all of the business centres of the city, inasmuch as vehicles cannot reach their residences without making a considerable detour by way of Water or Fourth streets, thus sometimes going as much as three-eighths of a mile out of the line before they can arrive at their destination.

In former times, that is for the few years immediately preceding the war, there was a bridge over the road on Second street, which proved of great convenience to the neighborhood, but that bridge having fallen through and been removed, the old-time inconvenience is renewed.

We earnestly commend this matter to the attention of the city authorities and those of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, in the hope that the wants of a portion of our citizens may be seen and appreciated, and that the proper measures will be at once taken for their relief. We have been informed that the road authorities are ready to meet those of the city at any time that the latter may appoint and adopt measures in conjunction with them looking to the building of two substantial bridges—one over Second, and the other over Third street.

These bridges, besides proving a great convenience to a large portion of our inhabitants, would also soon reimburse the city for all expenses undergone, in that they would serve to enhance, greatly, the value of taxable property.

#### Canby and Grant.

There is little doubt but that President Grant, if appealed to, will sustain the decision of Canby relative to the enforcement of the iron clad oath for the newly elected members of the Virginia Legislature. It does no good to throw forward a precedent and to quote to Canby his own action in South and in North Carolina, as the matter has most probably been already definitely decided, and a practical illustration is to be made of the fact that since for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

It is said that the Conservatives of Virginia will appeal from His Highness, Satriap Canby, to His Higher, President Grant; but it should be remembered that there would still remain a His High-st, which would overrule all decisions that were not made in accordance with their wishes. This power is that of the United States Senate, and should Grant decide in favor of the Walker party, thus securing two more Conservative Senators, it is very doubtful if the Senate body, which is a judge of the qualifications of its own members, would allow these new Senators to be seated. Grant is aware of this fact, and hence the probability of his sustaining Canby's decision.

Thus it will be seen how all actual "reconstruction" of the States, even when made in full accordance with the Congressional programme, can be turned into a mere farce, when the result does not prove in accord with the wishes of the leaders of the Party of Ruin, and how the Radical clique at Washington City are determined to maintain their supremacy at no matter what cost to the integrity of the country.

#### Political and Religious Intolerances.

The immigration of Chinese to this country has developed some very extraordinary phases in political opinions, and some equally inconsistent expressions from the expounders of religious ethics in the United States. The "Spirit of the Age," that very vague but every ready argument of Northern propagandists, whether politically or spiritually, has declared that "All men are born free and equal," means perfect equality before the law and in religion, and acting, it is asserted, under this broad declaration, four millions of African slaves, who, according to their liberators, were under the most degrading bondage of any era, have been set free and forced to the exercise of the widest liberty known to the former free and enlightened citizen. The advocates of this particular doctrine of the "Spirit of the Age" will not dare to assert that it has their support from other causes than a desire to secure liberty to the individual and to do good to the nation. Any other position must stultify these immaculate law-makers and give the lie to these unimpeachable philanthropists. Notwithstanding these apparently unsalable posts assumed under certain circumstances at one time, we behold with some surprise an abandonment of the impregnable heights of liberty and philanthropy, and a refuge taken behind an entrenched position of opposition to cheap labor and to religious freedom.

We do not justify the enfranchisement of the negro, but since that has been done we cannot refrain from criticising its authors when they oppose Chinese immigration. It is an indisputable fact that this country, we mean the whole of the United States, needs population. A thrifty, energetic, peaceful population. A population to develop rapidly all the resources of the country. If the nation was benefitted by liberating four millions of Africans and granting them the largest privileges under the laws of the land, what injury can come from the introduction of a much larger number of Chinese, subject to all the prohibitions and restrictions of the laws? Surely no prejudice can arise to the Chinaman from a comparison of him to our negro citizen. In education, in mechanical ingenuity, in patient industry and in peaceful disposition the Chinaman is unsurpassed. These assertions are supported by facts. Ninety-eight per cent. of the Chinese who have come to the United States read and write their own language. Nearly the whole of these are from the lower classes. What other nation has sent such a per cent. of population to this country who showed as much educational acquirement. The ingenuity displayed by the Chinese in all works of art is proverbially admitted. His industry has been demonstrated in California to the admiration of all and to the great advantage of the State, and his patience and peacefulness have displayed themselves in the most eminent degree under the unjust provocations and persecutions

to which they have been subjected in that great and free country. Where then is the political wisdom in excluding them.—Rather ask why not exhibit wisdom in inducing them to come. Perhaps the answer may come from refined religionists. We profess to be Christians. We profess to believe that the world will be converted to the same faith. Missionaries go from our Christian land to Heathen China to convert the benighted idol-worshipers to the true faith. We may be met by the advocates of Northern isms, Free-thinkers, Free-lovers and the like, who discarding morality trust to reason and law. In either case, of Religion, Politics, or morality, from every point of view we ought not to expect opposition to this immigration from Northern politicians, Statesmen, or from Northern socialists, philanthropists, or from Northern socialists. It can come from such sources with no shadow of consistency, but that it has come and will continue to come may be found in the existence of that unabated malignity which persecutes us now that we are powerless with the same pertinacity with which its possessors sought to destroy our property. A malignity conceived in envy, bred in injustice, fostered in greed, and vented in mean spirited hatred.

#### SUNDAY READING.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD DEDUCED FROM THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PHYSICAL AND MORAL MAN.

#### NO. I.

#### PHYSICAL MAN.

Mechanism supposes intellect—intellect being. Of all the works of creation, man is unanimously pronounced the greatest. Hear what the orator Cicero says in description of the human body, "with respect to the senses, by which exterior objects are conveyed to the knowledge of the soul, their structure corresponds wonderfully with their destination, and they have their seat in the head, as in a fortified town. The eyes, like sentinels, occupy the most elevated place, whence, on discovering objects, they may give the alarm. An eminent position was suited to the ears, because they are destined to receive sounds, which naturally ascend. The nostrils require a similar situation, because odors likewise ascend, and it was necessary that they should be near the mouth, because they greatly assist us in judging of our meat and drink. Taste, by which we are apprised of the quality of the food we take, resides in that part of the mouth through which nature gives a passage to solids and liquids. As for the touch, it is generally diffused over the whole body, that we might neither receive any impression, nor be attacked by cold or heat, without feeling it. And as an architect will not place the sewer of a house before the eyes or under the noses of his employer, so nature has removed from our senses everything of a similar kind in the human body."

But what other artist than nature, whose dexterity is incomparable, could have formed our senses with such exquisite skill? She has covered the eyes with very delicate tunics, transparent before, that we might see through them, and close in their texture, to keep the eyes in their proper situation, so that they may be smooth and moveable, to enable them to avoid everything by which they might be injured, and to look with facility to whatever side they please. The pupil, in which is united all that constitutes the faculty of sight, is so small that it escapes every difficulty, every object, every mode of doing it mischief. The eyelids have a soft and polished surface, that they may not hurt the eyes. Whether the fear of some accident obliges us to shut them, or we choose to open them, the eyelids are formed in such a manner as to adapt themselves to either position, and which are performed in an instant; they are, if we may so express it, fortified with palisades of hair, which serve to repel whatever may attack the eyes when they are open, and to envelop them that they may repose in peace when sleep closes and renews them useless to us. Our eyes possess the additional advantage of being concealed and defended by eminences; for, on the one hand, to stop the sweat that trickles down from the head and forehead, they have projecting eyebrows; and on the other, to preserve them from below, they have cheeks which likewise advance a little. The nose is placed between both like a wall of partition.

"With respect to the ear, it remains continually open, because we have occasion for its services, even when asleep.—Persons who are asleep are not awakened, if the hand of a slumberer is placed straight and level, some object might find its way into them \* \* \*. And then our hands,—how convenient are they, and how useful in the arts! The fingers are extended or contracted without the least difficulty, so extremely flexible are their joints. With their assistance the hand uses the pencil and the chisel, and play on the lyre and the lute; so much for the agreeable. As to what is necessary, they cultivate the earth, build houses, make clothes, and work in copper and iron. The imagination invents, the senses examine, the hand executes; so that if we are lodged, clothed and sheltered—if we have cities, walls, habitations, temples—it is to our hands that we are indebted for all these."

It must be allowed that matter alone could no more have fashioned the human body for the purposes than the hand of a deity. This beautiful discourse of the Herpinian doctor could have been composed by a writer destitute of eloquence and of skill.

Various authors, and Nieuwenty in particular, have proved that the bounds within which our senses are confined are very limited; that the best adapted to them, and that we should be exposed to a great number of inconveniences and dangers were the senses in any degree enlarged.—Galen, struck with admiration in the midst of an anatomical analysis of a human body, suddenly drops the scalpel and exclaims:—"Oh, Thou who hast made us! in composing a discourse so sacred, I think that I am chanting a hymn to thy glory! I honor thee more by unfolding the beauty of thy works than by sacrificing to the whole hecatombs of bulls or by burning in thy temples the most precious incense. True piety consists in first learning to know myself, and then in teaching others the greatness of thy bounty, thy power, and thy wisdom. Thy bounty is conspicuous in the equal distribution of thy presents, having allotted to each man the organs which are necessary for him. Thy wisdom is seen in the excellence of thy gifts, and thy power is displayed in the execution of thy designs."

Horses in Calcutta are wearing turbans as a protection from the sun. They are said to be very unsightly, but very useful. Furs valued at \$50,000 have been received at San Francisco from Sikhs.

TOWNSHIP MATTERS.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday in regard to township matters, the following action was taken and appointments made: W. T. Carr (colored), Jas. H. Chadbourne and W. A. French were appointed a School committee for Wilmington township.

Vacancies on the School Committees in other townships were filled by the following appointments:

Masonboro'—Sterling Sallings.  
Franklin—Cornelius Johnson and S. J. Faison.

Lincolnton—Rob't H. Barnhill.  
Caswell—J. W. Orr.  
Columbia—C. M. Galloway.

J. W. Newton was appointed Clerk of Franklin township.

E. H. McQuigg and Jao. J. Conoley, together with the Township Clerk, Washington Howe (colored), were declared the Board of Trustees of Wilmington township. From this decision, W. M. Harris, one of the six Justices elected for this township, appealed to the Superior Court, which appeal was granted.

#### Our Columbus Correspondence.

Dear Journal:—Having some leisure this summer and travelling for relief from the dullness of the times, and for pleasure and amusement, in company with my travelling companion we came to a sudden halt in this goodly village of Whiteville, in the county of Columbus, and concluded to spend a few days in taking observations. A short sojourn satisfied us that this is justly called the "land of corn and oil and wine," and one that doth in "milk and honey flow"—the very place to "make glad the heart of man." We soon observed that there was in the minds of the people a deep-seated, steady feeling for improvement and advancement in all branches of industry. While here we learned that the President of the County Agricultural Society was engaged in canvassing the county, and discussing the benefits of scientific and skillful farming. He was carrying on the campaign somewhat after the old plan of political warfare in former days. What success he is making in convincing men "against their will, who are of the same opinion still," we do not know; but it is understood that he has proved very destructive to watermelons, and the many good things with which the farmer's tables of this county are loaded, and whose hospitality he has been most highly enjoying.

Efforts are being made to get up a general meeting of the people to discuss matters of industry and agricultural improvement, which meeting is to be held in Whiteville, on Saturday, the 28th of August. Several gentlemen from your city and county are expected to be present and address this meeting.

The Sheriff was out during our stay executing the law by collecting taxes, and hard as the times are, the people were meeting this polite officer and paying up with astonishing promptness. The people here are ever watchful of any infringement upon their rights, and were discussing with much interest the decision of the Supreme Court, by which a part of the railroad tax was declared unconstitutional, and many are of opinion that the Court did not carefully read the Constitution all over, or it would have seen that the tax could not be levied above 60 cents on the \$100 worth of property; in other words, \$2 on the poll and \$2 on \$300 worth of property. We heard of some good men, who insisted on the Sheriff's correcting his tax list, so as to make it correspond with the Constitution, but upon being informed by that obliging officer that he had no such authority, that his duties were merely executive and not legislative, they paid up, and the Sheriff declared himself unconcerned, and many are of opinion that the Court did not carefully read the Constitution all over, or it would have seen that the tax could not be levied above 60 cents on the \$100 worth of property; in other words, \$2 on the poll and \$2 on \$300 worth of property. We heard of some good men, who insisted on the Sheriff's correcting his tax list, so as to make it correspond with the Constitution, but upon being informed by that obliging officer that he had no such authority, that his duties were merely executive and not legislative, they paid up, and the Sheriff declared himself unconcerned, and many are of opinion that the Court did not carefully read the Constitution all over, or it would have seen that the tax could not be levied above 60 cents on the \$100 worth of property; in other words, \$2 on the poll and \$2 on \$300 worth of property.

This is the far-famed and justly renowned county of the Souppernong, and Flowers, and more recently Thomas and other varieties of grapes. They grow here in great abundance, and are sold in every market, and you will scarcely find a farmer, no matter how large or small, who cannot, in truth, sit under his own vine and fig tree. Figs, I am informed, grow wild all over the margin of that beautiful sheet of water, the Waccamaw Lake—and thousands of the people grow all about the fence rows, and the plantations of the late Col. Isaac Powell. In the days of slavery the negroes on this plantation would dry them by bushels, like dried apples, and on Saturday evenings and Sundays, in fig season, would put baskets of sweetened figs to sell to the weary traveler. What immense fortunes could now be made on these lands, growing peaches and figs, were they in the hands of skillful fruit growers?

On inquiry we were informed that the chief products of this county were corn, rice, sweet potatoes, and all the usual garden vegetables grown in the South. The planters are just beginning to think seriously of cotton, and there are now some of the finest cotton fields we ever saw anywhere in this county. We were shown cotton fields which are said to challenge the cotton field of Alabama or Mississippi.

The country is finely adapted to stock-raising. There is now an unusually large number of fat cattle in this county. The marshes, swamps and canebrakes affording the finest kind of summer range, several herds of fine cattle are being raised here and sent to the Charleston market.

But while all these things receive their due share of attention, the whole county is full of grapes; and grapes, grapes, grapes, seem to be the mystic and charming word which ever sounds upon your ear.—We were informed that there is a firm in this village who have on hand a large quantity of wine, on which they have bestowed great care in its manufacture, and which they intend, when put in market, shall equal any vintage ever raised in the United States.

The dry weather has undoubtedly out the crops short somewhat, and may have injured the grapes in their blooming and early growth, but the fine rains in the first of this month, and more recently, have saved them to a great extent. The farmer who has employed his labor with skill will be handsomely repaid.

perfectly splendid, reflecting great credit upon teachers and students, quite surpassing the highest expectations of the audience.

A Tableau was given at the court house some evenings since, by the young ladies and gentlemen of the village (of whom there are not a few) which is spoken of as a perfect success, and was complimented by all who witnessed it. A new church, a thing much needed at this place is about to be erected. This enterprise is in the hands of the Rev. H. A. Munroe, a learned Presbyterian Minister, and will be the church property that denomination but with open doors to all who may wish to worship therein. This is a commendable spirit.

Along in keeping with their other ideas of improvement, the villagers and people in the surrounding country now propose to establish a first class High School and have accordingly secured the services of their well known and eminent teacher, Mr. Brown, Esq., formerly of the Donaldson Academy at Fayetteville, and more recently at Little River in Cumberland, who with a competent corps of assistants will open the Fall Session of the Whiteville Academy on the first day of August.

We left this pleasant refuge fully impressed with the belief that if a man has leisure and is in quest of pleasure, he had better go to Whiteville and spend a few days where he can see and hear every subject discussed, and should be an eye to fancy beauty's and he may not only feast that eye but absolutely foundry forever in gazing on female beauty in all its loveliest charms.

VIATOR.

#### Buried Alive.

Shocking Affair at Concord, N. H.—A Man Buried Alive. Great Excitement Among the Citizens. The Whole Male Population of the City Turns Out to Assist in Extricating the Body.

A terrible accident occurred at Concord, N. H., on Friday last week, the facts of which were as follows:

George A. Dow, of the firm of Dow, Kennedy & Co., well known master masons, was engaged with two or more men in digging a well on the premises of Colonel George H. Hutchins, on Meriden street. Up to noon everything had gone on well. The workmen had reached a depth of about thirty-eight feet. As far as the shaft descended the plank curbing was put in by Mr. Dow in person. His wife asked him in the morning if he did not consider it a pretty deep undertaking. He answered "Yes, somewhat, but I have no fears, for I shall build all the curbing myself."

At the time of the accident, which occurred about quarter-past 3 o'clock, Mr. Dow was at the bottom of the well at work on the curbing. His assistants were at the top letting down lumber and tools. As the clock struck three he sung out pleasantly to the men above: "Three o'clock, and all's well; we are getting along nicely." These were the last words he was heard to speak. Soon afterwards there was a rumbling in the bottom of the well, and the men looked down and saw that the bottom was one confused mass of broken curbing and earth. As the rumbling sound commenced they heard Mr. Dow's voice, but could not distinguish his words.

His alarm was at once given, and hundreds rushed to the spot. Mr. Lyman K. Fellows, with his gang of men, who were engaged on the sewerage work on Main street, were promptly on the spot, and Mr. Fellows directed affairs until the arrival of Captain A. B. Holt, who assumed the charge at the request of all present.—The rescue was a most heroic and dangerous one, with a bucket and windlass to connect the bottom. A Mr. Patch was the first to get into the bucket; but he had not been more than half way let down when another caving began, and it was found that his life was not safe in the well.

Part of the crowd then commenced digging away the surface of the ground near the top of the well, and others began the construction of new curbing, to be let down inside of that which remained whole. The work was prosecuted with all the rapidity of which the hundreds of strong men from all classes of society were capable of exhibiting. At five o'clock the first piece of new curbing, fifteen feet in length, was successfully let down. Other pieces were got in with considerable difficulty. At about three o'clock this morning after nearly three hours of unrelenting and dangerous labor, the body of Mr. Dow was discovered at the depth of thirty-four feet. He was in an upright position and lifeless. The question then arose as to how the remains could be extricated. The men had reached the bottom of the lowest section of the shaft, and each piece keeping the first two and the smallest man on the one proceeding, it was evident that still another section would have to be much more contracted. The work was then pronounced very dangerous by engineers, who said that another caving was likely to occur, and that the men would inevitably carry death all the way down.

Brave men, whose heroic deeds will long be remembered, came forward and calmly volunteered to go to the bottom and retrieve those whose herculean labors had almost exhausted them. A large crowd of people were still collected, representing all classes of citizens. Ladies were present dispensing coffee and refreshments. A rope was placed at a suitable distance from the well to keep back the eager crowd, whose pressure upon the earth was likely to induce another caving. Just outside of the rope stood a relief of strong men—ten times as many as could possibly be wanted under any circumstances—all anxious to join in the work.

The vicinity of the well was brilliantly lighted up with lamps, while lanterns were thickly hung in the trees near by. In all directions the houses were lighted, showing that the people would not sleep under the excitement of the occasion. At five o'clock the heavy teams were rattling to and from the spot, carrying away gravel and bringing back lumber and tools. The scene was a sad and painful one, whose impression will not soon be forgotten. The next step was recovering the body and to construct another section of curbing, which could be only two feet square. This was let to the bottom, directly over the remains, so as to enclose them as it settled. Then commenced the toilsome and difficult labor of removing the earth from the body. Only one man at a time could work inside of the curbing, and the dirt had to be removed with a trowel. It was six o'clock this morning before the remains could be drawn up. The head was pressed against one side of the well, and death by suffocation and compression must have been sudden. One hand was placed on the top of the head and a hammer was grasped in the other. Physicians were on the spot, who were unanimous in pronouncing life to be extinct.

#### Immigration Societies.

#### North Carolina.

The old North State, says the Philadelphia Trade Journal, has fallen into line, and taken her stand with her Southern sisters in the general immigration effort that is now being made by all the States south of the Missouri compromise line. The purpose of effecting the material reconstruction of that portion of the country

which principally suffered by the ravages of the late civil war. A very able address delivered by Dr. Sackwell, the President of the North Carolina immigration society, is at present before us. It contains much valuable information in regard to the resources of a State which has in the past been much neglected by the immigrants. The doctor, in addition to seeking forth the practical advantages which must meet the settlers in North Carolina, tenders to the people at present residents there much wholesome advice in reference to the future management of their lands and farms.

He explains how idle and absurd it would be to imagine that a State could ever retrieve its losses by engaging in useless complaints about the reconstruction acts, by indulging in vain regrets about hard times, or by continuance in that endless round of political excitement "which has already been so destructive of the happiness and well-being of the people. Strict attention to the duties of agriculture is very wisely enjoined by the doctor upon the people. He regards this as the only hope for the State, and holds that it is only by a "systematic and persistent application of science and art to the great cause of agriculture that we must look for improvement in our condition, and for that material redemption of the State which every man should put forth his best efforts to accomplish."

This is good substantial advice, and we are pleased to learn that the Southern States are in general acting upon it. The Southerners seek to drive out from their soil the enemies of their country, but they fought well and nobly, and now that they have been forced to drink the cup of adversity, they are showing that they are not the stuff to succumb to misfortune, but that they are determined, so far as in them lies, to demonstrate to the world that they are the men and the courage to render their present adversity but of temporary duration. The manhood of men who fought a four years' terrible war, and suffered the worst of hardships, would be unworthy of the name if it were not equal to the emergency of the present. The Southerners have given proof that they are not afraid to buckle the armor of good citizens, ready to do battle in the honorable contests for commercial and agricultural advancement. They have no wish to work on and hope on, they fear no danger, but manly fight the fortunes which have befallen them, and before a great while their farms, which the torch had left desolate, will be restored and their lost estates will be regained a hundred fold more profitably. Before long they shall have conquered that prosperity which is over in store for a happy and contented people.

The people of North Carolina, and indeed the South, have determined that for a few years at least they must discard the interesting and hospitable virtues of the Irish, and replace them with the sterner and more successful virtues of the Scotch-Irish. They are determined to be hospitable and uncalculating owners of broad acres, which they cannot cultivate to advantage, and strive to retrieve their fortunes by economy and retrenchment, and by disposing of the surplus lands, the holding of which must eventually be a curse to the people, to be sold for taxes. The question then of course naturally arises: to whom are these surplus lands to be sold? The purchasers were certainly not in the State at the time the association was formed, and those who were there and might have been anxious to purchase had not been so much occupied with the liberal terms which are offered to settlers. The only alternative left was to establish an immigration bureau, with proper officials, whose duty would be to disseminate reliable information in regard to the vast undeveloped resources of the State. The association has determined to do this, so far have been such as to exceed the most sanguine expectations. The labors in Europe of Messrs. Wm. E. Atkinson and Edward Trueb have been crowned with success. These gentlemen were instructed to act as agents for the purpose of visiting Europe, in December, and to secure the faces of very great difficulties (contending as they had to do with agents from other localities, including the British provinces), they have succeeded in engaging a very large number of laborers for the people of the eastern part of the State, some of whom have already arrived, and are now passing tickets in their hands. Every attention is shown the immigrant on arrival, and every facility afforded him for reaching his destination in the shortest possible time. The class which is principally desired consists of those who are able to pay their own passage, and who can support the rich lands of the State; but all classes, laborers, skilled artisans, &c., are welcomed heartily. The association cannot too strongly condemn land speculation as they are called. The members of the immigration society are working to secure the recovery of the annual European exodus. Apportion of it is as much the right of the South as of any other section, and every honorable effort should be made to secure a fair proportion for the land of favored climes, and fertile but desolate demesnes.

#### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

#### Judge Dent's Recent Letter, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Judge Dent publishes this morning a letter to Secretary Boutwell, occasioned by the latter's political conduct, which is very pungent and very true. He says: "Your organ, the 'New York Sun,' in the same breath ridicules the capacity of your master and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your tool, Mr. Bullock, became so reckless in the manipulation of your department in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President and the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to

another sphere of scandalous activity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect and less effrontery. Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas—not to mention anything so humble as myself—were obstructions in the way of your success; because through President Grant's intervention in excluding the proscriptive clauses from their organic law, these States are brought into the Union and firmly welded to his support."

That you may obtain the proscriptive republicans who are for Boutwell, and by some strange, dexterous management and occult political strategy, you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club, with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the conservative republicans, a party created by his own stupidity and triumph through his encouragement.

It will be seen here that the Judge takes the opportunity of slyly hitting General Grant, who, by the way, has behaved very badly towards his brother-in-law. The General cannot but judge that, as a matter of principle, he would give him all the support he could, and yet he very liberally announces his intention of violating his plighted word, and of supporting the "Radical" Republican candidate. Judge Dent, very wisely, does not show temper in the matter, and therefore the more effectively "drives it to his undoing," vacillating brother-in-law. The Judge further says: "Your marvellous political sagacity now active in Mississippi and Texas will repeat your calamity and again overwhelm you with discomfiture and defeat. The results of your unapproachable folly will be the imposition on these States of your iron clad oath, and the alienation is complete, leading them all in the outstretched arms of democracy. But the consequence of your folly does not stop here—Ohio and Pennsylvania and other States will follow. Decide their political status in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and you will back the condemnation of the South, and seal in your ears the fact, that there is still left enough of the incorruptible virtue of the republic to rebuke you for a wanton repression of that most sacred right—the elective franchise. But, sir, this will not do for you. You are not a politician; you will persist until every prop that sustains our party is stricken away, and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hopeless ruin."

Now, speaking as a Conservative Republican, the Judge very forcibly warns Mr. Grant not to do anything that will bring on his party to which both belong. But he is not merely a Conservative Republican. He is emphatically a patriot. He cares more for principle than party, although respect for his brother-in-law, and of course a natural family pride in the political elevation of a Democrat, may have urged him on from expressing his opinion, but he is not merely a patriotic. Besides Dent is not a politician; though an able jurist and sound thinker, did not feel it to be his duty to publicly oppose the policy of the party that espoused the General, although personally he has never refused to do so. He has been a Democrat since he was a child, and he is still in this they were in error. He is fully in earnest now in his outspoken denunciation of the worst than reasonable schemes of the Boutwell party. I have devoted so much space to Dent's letter because I deem it as marking a very important point in our chaotic political condition. That he will be the Democratic nominee in Mississippi is beyond question, and his election is equally unquestionable. Most probably he will be returned to the Senate, and you may rest assured no Democratic Senator will ever again be so much as mentioned in connection with the name of a Radical, but in this they were in error. He is fully in earnest now in his outspoken denunciation of the worst than reasonable schemes of the Boutwell party. I have devoted so much space to Dent's letter because I deem it as marking a very important point in our chaotic political condition. That he will be the Democratic nominee in Mississippi is beyond question, and his election is equally unquestionable. Most probably he will be returned to the Senate, and you may rest assured no Democratic Senator will ever again be so much as mentioned in connection with the name of a Radical, but in this they were in error. He is fully in earnest now in his outspoken denunciation of the worst than reasonable schemes of the Boutwell party.

Secretary Rawlins left last night for Ogdensburg, N. Y., to attend to the duties of that General Dodge of Iowa, probably succeeded him as Secretary of War, although the "National Republican" in this morning says it is authorized to deny the rumor. The "Republican" is the "Kitchen Cabinet" organ of the administration, and it is known to know that Rawlins is anxious to sever his connection with an administration with which he has neither sympathy or affiliation, which he deserves the reprehension of every right thinking man in the country. The rumor is that General Rawlins has been from office because he married Miss Annie Sprague, but with this one exception he has been by far the most decent man in Grant's Cabinet. But Dodge's "friends" at Court, and it is rumored in certain circles that he is recommended for the war portfolio by certain Western politicians who have gone to join hands with Secretary Boutwell.

Commissioner Delano has decided that a person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stock is a banker within the meaning of paragraph 1 of section 73, and that such a person, as announced, "if he has a place of business in New York, receives from others the stocks whose sale he negotiates or where money is advanced or loaned."

#### A Twenty Thousand Dollar Klouement.

Robert E. Sprague, who had formerly been in the employ of Mr. Darby, a broker of Ogdensburg, N. Y., resolved to enter into business for himself, and became well established and respected, when an event occurred which astonished the quiet citizens of Ogdensburg. On the 20th of May, Sprague disappeared, and with him the wife of a prominent citizen, about \$11,000 in notes of the Prescott Bank of Canada, and about \$9,000 belonging to various citizens of Ogdensburg. His own wife and two children he left behind. "The Ogdensburg Star," a newspaper, has turned his paper into gold. The fugitives took passage for Vera Cruz, having been unsuccessful in that city Sprague returned to this city and put up at the Belmont Hotel. Walking one day in Fulton street he was recognized by a person from Ogdensburg, who had returned to that city, gave information to Chief of Police Chapin. That officer at once sent word to the detectives of this city, and on Friday both Sprague and the woman were arrested, and yesterday afternoon they took their departure for Ogdensburg.

The Hungarian journals relate the following extraordinary case of suicide: Last week John Stebalski, a shopkeeper in the Rue Sebastiani, at Fesh, came down from his bedroom at 15 o'clock in the morning, leaving his wife in bed. He then shaved himself, put on his best clothes, stretched himself on the counter, and having a loaded pistol, discharged the contents into his heart. Death was instantaneous. The horror and astonishment of his wife and neighbors were indescribable; and the more so that no one knew of any motive for the commission of the desperate act. Whilst all were lost in conjecture, an old friend of the deceased came rushing up, out of breath. He had just received by post a letter from Stebalski, dated the previous evening, and in his return to his friends, he had decided to kill himself to-morrow. Life is unsupportable. I adore my wife, but she has grown so stout—she that was so ravishing a figure when I married her. Adieu, my friend. Tell my wife that I prefer to separate myself from her by means of the law.—Farewell, and pity me.